

FEURT VILLAGE SITE REVISITED II

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In an earlier issue of the Ohio Archaeologist (1), the author reported salvage excavations at the Feurt Mounds and Village Site conducted during 2007 and 2008. With the continued assistance of archaeologist, Dr. Jonathan E. Bowen and David W. Kuhn, the author resumed the salvage excavation at the site during 2009. This is a report of those 2009 excavations.

After completing the examination of the scalped area shown in Figure 1 of the previous report, the original trench was filled in using a trac hoe, and an additional strip, south of the initial strip, was scalped, with the removed plow zone being piled along the area of the former trench (on the north end of the site). In the Spring 2009, work began on the newly scalped area using trowels and shovels (Razorbacks). To conserve ground moisture, the work area was covered with a tarp at the conclusion of each day's excavation.

The photographs published with this report illustrate various representative artifacts excavated at the Feurt Site during 2009. Figures 1 through 4 show the flint

points, drills and knives, with most of the triangular points showing the slightly flared base, typical of Feurt triangles. Figure 5 shows some of the sandstone discoidals found in 2009. As previously reported, none of the broken discoidals show wear or heavy use.

Figure 6 shows fragments and partial pipestone pipes, made from the Ohio pipestone quarried from the top of the hill east of the Feurt Site. This hill is the second highest elevation in Scioto County. Figures 7 through 9 are examples of three types of bone awls excavated in 2009. Figures 10 and 15 show flutes (whistles), flute blanks and polished tubular beads made of hollow bird bones. Figure 11 shows one complete bone fish hook, one broken fish hook, one fish hook blank, two pendants (one cannel coal and one bone), and three raccoon penis bones. Figure 12 shows two bear canines (one drilled) and two wolf canines (undrilled). Figure 13 is a large bone chisel made from an elk leg bone and is highly polished. Figure 14 shows four antler arrow points (top row) and four antler flakers used to pressure flake flint tools.

Figures 16 and 17 are the broken ends of beamers made of elk and deer leg bones. Figures 18 and 19 show the lower jaw bones and teeth from bear, raccoon, fox and groundhog. The bear jaws are from different animals and both are very old animals, based on the condition of the bone and the teeth. Figures 20 and 21 show various sizes of broken celts. Except for the celt made of creek slate in the upper left Figure 20, all the remaining celts are broken at the strongest point. With the blade of each celt being sharp, and relatively unused, one can only imagine what would have caused them to break as they did. The partial pottery rim and lug in Figure 21 is an example of the many pottery specimens found at the site. A more extensive report on the pottery may be presented by Dr. Bowen in the future. Figure 22 shows some of the hammerstones, made of different materials. So far over 50 hammerstones have been found at the site.

(1) Ohio Archaeologist, Volume 58, No. 3, Pages 22-28.

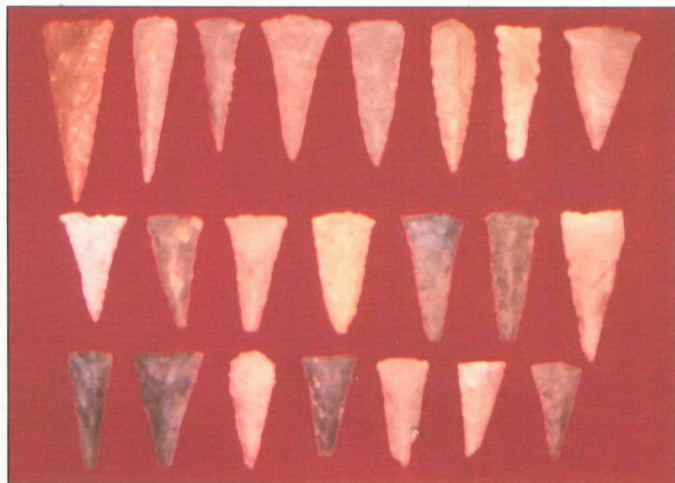


Figure 1 (Kuhn): Representative Feurt triangles. Most are made of local cherts. The 2 1/4" point at upper left is made of glossy amber Carter Cave flint.



Figure 2 (Kuhn): Serrated triangle points made of local cherts. The longest is 1 3/4" long.

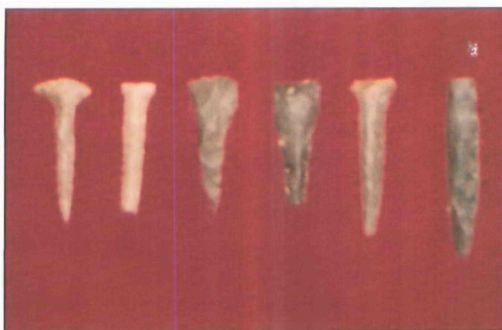


Figure 3 (Kuhn): Drills made of local cherts. The longest is $2\frac{1}{8}$ " long.



Figure 4 (Kuhn): Three Ft. Ancient Culture knives and four pre-Ft. Ancient Culture notched points. The longest knife is $2\frac{3}{8}$ " long. All are made of local cherts.



Figure 5 (Kuhn): Complete and broken sandstone discoidals. The two smallest complete discoidals are cupped on both sides, as are all three broken ones. The discoidal at top center is engraved with lines radiating from the drill hole to the outer rim. The largest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diam.



Figure 6 (Kuhn): Broken pipes from the Feurt site. The partial elbow pipe on the left is red pipestone. Others are gray pipestone. The large specimen is $2\frac{1}{4}$ " long.



Figure 7 (Kuhn): Representative awls made of turkey leg bones. The longest is $4\frac{7}{8}$ " long.



Figure 8 (Kuhn): Representative awls made of deer leg bones. The longest is 5" long.



Figure 9 (Kuhn): Representative sliver bone awls. The longest is 5" long.

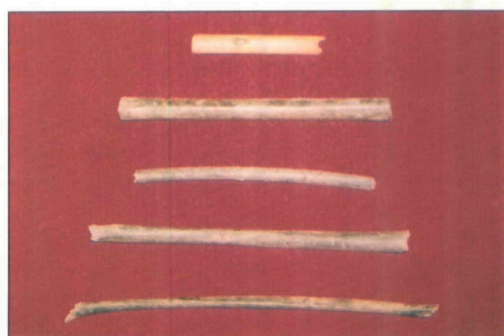


Figure 10 (Kuhn): Broken flute (whistle) $1\frac{7}{8}$ " long and flute blanks.

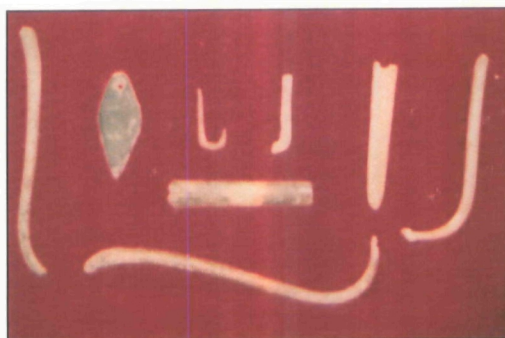


Figure 11 (Kuhn): Fish hooks and a fish hook blank, two pendants and three raccoon penis bones. The diamond shaped canal coal pendant is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long.



Figure 12 (Kuhn): Bear canines and wolf canines. The bear canine on the right is drilled and is 3" long.

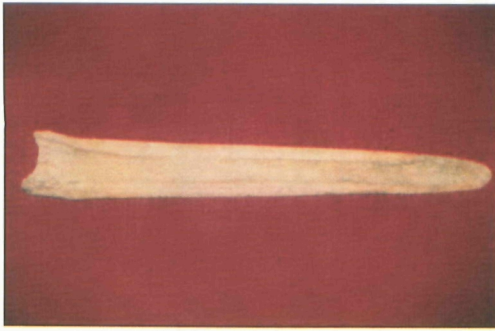


Figure 13 (Kuhn): Large bone chisel made from elk leg bone and is $8\frac{3}{8}$ " long.



Figure 14 (Kuhn): Antler flakers and arrowheads. The blunted flaker at left is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

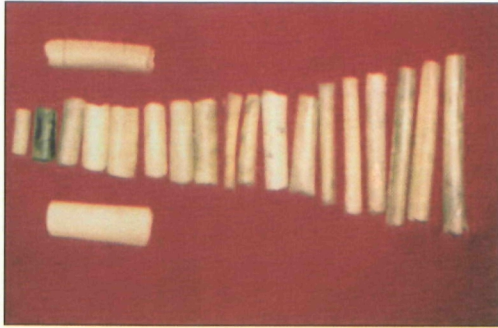


Figure 15 (Kuhn): Tubular beads made from bird bones. The longest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The bead at top has a ring cut around it.



Figure 16 (Kuhn): Beamer ends made of elk leg bones. The longest is $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long.



Figure 17 (Kuhn): Beamer ends made of deer leg bones. The longest is $5\frac{3}{4}$ " long.



Figure 18 (Kuhn): Bear lower jaw bones, one with canine tooth in place. The largest is $8\frac{1}{4}$ " long.



Figure 19 (Kuhn): Lower jawbones of raccoon (top), fox (2nd from top), and two groundhog. The raccoon jaw is $3\frac{1}{8}$ " long.



Figure 20 (Kuhn): Partial celts made of black hardstone and creek slate. The longest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long. All are highly polished and the blades are sharp. The breaks are at the strongest point of each specimen.



Figure 21 (Kuhn): Representative shell tempered pottery rim and lug, showing cord marks and engraving. Blades of two celts, the longest being 3" wide, and is made of dark gray granite and is pecked on the surface except the highly polished blade.



Figure 22 (Kuhn): Representative hammerstones from the Feurt site. The largest is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and is made of speckled granite. Other materials are (clockwise from upper right) flint, quartzite, river slate and quartzite.